THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1899. Telephone Calls. Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 8 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

Daily only, three months ay only, one year ... WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier... day, per week, by carrier 20 cts WEEKLY.

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in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be the name and address of the

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Great Northern Hotel and Grand Pacific Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

For a "walkover," Mr. Taggart's friends

are beginning to find it a distressingly rapid With Mr. McLean as a candidate when he

is not a real resident of Ohio, Democrats

can say no more about the millionaires as the evil of politics. There are politicians so astute that they see in the nomination of McLean in Ohio a plot to defeat Mr. Bryan with McLean as a

candidate for President The Ohio Democrats do not like "Boss" Hanna a little bit, but they think "Boss" McLean altogether lovely. In judging bosses

a good deal depends on the point of view. The election in the Eighth Missouri dis trict indicates no change in party lines from 1898. The Republicans stand by their guns,

and the Missouri mossback votes for whatever is labeled Democracy. The gavel of the McLean convention was made from wood taken from trees on several important Democrats

who are dead, but no mention was made of

whom McLean knifed. Once a Democratic convention in Ohio ve ciferously nominated Vallandigham Governor, because he was hostile to his country in time of war. It is natural that the successors of the same party should

cheer a prayer for Aguinaldo. For concentrated gall, the declaration of the Chio Democrats that they stand with Lincoln and Grant cannot be surpassed When Lincoln and Grant were struggling to save the Union, they had no more bitter opponent than the organ of John R. McLean.

The Ohio Democrats declare that "We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America." If they had accompanied this with a ringing declaration against establishing a monarchy their platform would have been

The Memphis Scimitar, a Democratic paper, is annoyed by Mr. Bryan because he "is incessantly talking and seemingly forgetting to-day what he said yesterday; yet he would have the party take his perpetual chatter for law and gospel." But Mr. Bryan never changes regarding 16 to 1.

Now that Mr. MacVeagh has declared that Captain Carter is not gullty and that the fourteen officers who tried him were appointed to convict, some of the mugwump papers are letting up on Carter. Once the late James G. Blaine alluded to Mr. Mac-Veagh as "the young man from Bitter

Generals Miles and Merritt, the two highest officers in the army, both declare that General Otis is a fine soldier, but Rev. Peter McQueen, who has been to Manila, declares that Otis is incompetent. Of course, that settles it for such as prefer the judgment of a parson to a soldier regarding milmary matters.

The report of the Porto Rican commission contains important recommendations regarding the establishment of American civil government in the island, and should receive attention as soon as possible. If the President is unable to act in the matter before Congress meets that body should lose no time in taking it up.

The levy of 70 cents per \$100 for city expenses cannot be reduced without a cut the appropriations a year ago. Consequently, should i be attempted, the city will be borrowing money before the year is out and the evi of an increasing floating debt at a high rate of interest will be established.

Several excellent people were unduly excited over the prayer of the Catholic priest in the McLean convention. Its sentiments half dozen Protestant preachers have expressed. It is a great thing for this country that no one religious body contains all the patriotism or is blamable for unpatriotic sentiment.

Some Cubans are disappointed by the brevity of the President's proclamation regarding the census. It covers the ground and ought to be satisfactory for its equivocal statement that the present military control by the United States is "temporary," and of its desire to "give its assteps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of selfgovernment."

In a recent interview Mr. Bryan compared Democratic issues to the infant members of a family. Because new questions are coming up for the Democratic party to deal with was no reason, he said, why it should discard the 16-to-1 issue, any more than a parent should neglect one baby when another is born. "We should gather all these Sure, and no matter if they be singles or a probable boy erator. Baby Militarism a scheme. They are evidently desperate and

chap labeled Filipino is making a declaration of independence with all his hands and consent of the governed. The lustiest baby noise than all the rest combined, as he er all these children into our arms and fight for them."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

In order to defend its position on the Philippines question the Democratic party finds it necessary to maintain, first, that the United States is the aggressor in the war now going on there; and, second, that the object of the war is to enslave the Filipinos. This is the burden of all of Mr. Bryan's speeches and of the Democratic platforms on the subject. Both contentions are false and both do the United States gross injustice. If they were advanced by foreigners we would resent them as a falsification of the truth of history and an insult to the spirit of this government. Coming from Americans who make the charges for political reasons they are despic-

If it were true that the United States had inaugurated an unjust and unnecessary war against the Filipinos the Nation would stand disgraced before others and the war should be stopped at once. But such is not the case. The Filipinos began the war. They are the aggressors. The evidence is conclusive on this point. The first clash of arms was deliberately provoked by the Filipinos attempting to force our lines near Manila on the night of last Feb. 4. Though challenged by the American sentry and warned not to approach they paid no heed and were fired upon. This was the beginning of hostilities and it was evidently prearranged. The President, in his recent speech at Pittsburg, told how self-restrained our soldiers were, and said:

They were not the aggressors. They did not begin hostilities against the insurgents, the ratification of the treaty of seace in the Senate, great as was their justification, because their orders from Washington forbade it. The first blow was struck

Senator Lindsay, in his strong and admirable address at Buffalo a few days ago,

When Aguinaldo and his chieftains determind to resist the transfer of the Philpine allegiance from Spain to the United states they elected to continue a war which the Spanish government had solemnly renounced and abandoned. They tendered an issue which the United States could not refuse, and doing so, they assumed the re-sponsibility for all the evils that have come or may hereafter come to the Philippine people from a contest which on their part is as inexcusable as it is manifestly hopethat greatest Democrat, Allen G. Thurman,

This states the case correctly. It was the insurgents who tendered the issue war, not the United States. The President's instructions to General Otis directed him to "announce and proclaim in the most solemn manner" that the American forces "come not as an army of invasion or conquerors, but as friends to protect the na tives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights.' General Otis issued a proclamation to this effect and the Filipinos met it with war Therefore, when Mr. Bryan and Democratic papers and platforms declare that the United States began the war they state what is false.

Equally untrue is it that the war is be ing prosecuted for conquest or the enslavement of the Filipinos. It is being prosecuted for the sole purpose of putting down an insurrection and establishing the sovereignty of the United States in territory rightfully belonging to it. President Mc-Kinley could not enslave the Filipinos i he wanted to, nor can he establish any form of government there, grant the Fill pinos independence, proclaim a pr tectorate or anything else of tha kind. These are questions for the future and for Congress to decide. There is no more ground for the Democratic contention is for the contention that it was begun by the United States. Both are inspired by a partisan and unpatriotic purpose.

NEW PHASES OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

No previous phase of the Dreyfus case

has been more indicative of the corruption and disloyalty prevalent in the French army than the present one. As long as there was room for a charitable theory that the military officials who have been hounding Dreyfus really and honestly believed him guilty there was at least some semblance of consistency in their claim that the honor of the army demanded his dismissal and punishment. As long as they clung tenaclously to the theory that he was the author of the bordereau there was some semblance of dignity in their attitude, although fairminded people believed their case rested on falsehoods and forgeries. But their present position is far more contemptible. It having been demonstrated beyond doubt that Esterhazy was the author of the incriminating document these high officers and men of honor are now preparing to admit that fact, claiming, however, that Dreyfus furnished the information. This attempt on their part to change front under fire and to grasp at any theory that may help to crush Dreyfus shows they have been actuated by personal malice from the beginning and are far more anxious to vindicate themselves than they are to vindicate the cause of justice. The present trial has brought to the front a few highminded, honest Frenchmen who have frankly admitted that, while they formerly believed the defendant guilty they have become convinced of their error, and as conscientious men, wish to set themselves right and do justice to the defendant. But ex-Minister Mercier and his fellowconspirators among the staff officers are not of this class. Although their original theory has been shattered they have not the manhood or decency to admit that they were wrong, but, like Indians fighting and dodging from tree to tree, they are no sooner forced to abandon one theory of Dreyfus's guilt than they fall back on another. The spectacle of these high officers and conservators of army honor plotting to frame a theory of Dreyfus's guilt that they can, perhaps, sustain by forgeries and lies and save themselves from being exposed as a pack of conspirators and perjurers is unspeakably disgraceful.

Another phase of the situation shows not only their desperation but their disloyalty. A current rumor says that if the government orders the arrest of General Mercler and the staff officers, as there is talk that it may after the present trial closes, they will appeal to the anti-Dreyfus element in the army and attempt to overthrow the govern-There is little Anti-trust with a ment. It is even said they claim to have enough to put his foot in and made a canvass of the regimental officers

gives assurance that he will never submit such a scheme would harmonize with no reason to believe that the "push" has to be governed by injunction. The little French methods in the past. The army has always been an inviting field for political intrigue and a readier instrument to overfeet and protesting as loud as any Nebraska | throw the government than to defend it. statesman against government without the It lent itself very willingly to Louis Napoleon's scheme to overthrow the republic of them all, young Free Silver, with a bi- | and establish an empire, and only ten years ago it was ready to revolt under the leaderas big as half a watermelon, makes more | ship of General Boulanger. If the truth were known it would probably appear that clamors for papa's undivided attention. But | all the elements of opposition to the repubthe head of the family sits serene in the lic are behind the anti-Dreyfus movement midst of the commotion. "We should gath- and that they have been very busy sounding the army. Whatever the extent of the disaffection may be it is likely the staff officers who are trying to crush Dreyfus are posted in regard to it, and will not hesitate to appeal to it if they are driven to the

A SENATOR AND A NEWSPAPER.

The Chicago Tribune sent a reporter up

to Mackinac to meet Senator Beveridge and secure an interview from him on Philippine affairs. The reporter came down on the same boat with the senator, but he got no interview, the "gentleman from Indiana" politely declining to talk. This did not prevent the Tribune's man from writing a col umn and a half of flippant, would-be witty twaddle ridiculing the senator's silence and insinuating that a man who would not pour out his opinions freely for the sake of get ting into a Chicago paper could not have views of much value anyway. It is, course, a surprise for the Tribune, which is accustomed to the chattering freak, "Billy Mason, to find a public man who is not to be enticed into expressing opinions on any and every subject at invitation, but this hardly excuses its own lack of dignity in treating a senator of the United States, who has demonstrated his possession of unusual shrewdness and ability, as if he and his office were as unworthy of respect as : Chicago alderman and his job. Puerilities do not become a great paper like the Tribune. Mr. Beveridge is a very different sort of person from Billy Mason, and the fact that he did not talk should have been recognized as a mark of discretion and wisdom deserving of approval. In making his trip to the Philippines the junior senator from Indiana manifested enterprise and public spirit, to say nothing of political shrewdness, beyond that of any man connected with the government. Of all the representatives and senators of the United Statesthe men who will be called upon to legislate on the questions connected with the war and with the new territory-he is the only one who thought to go to the islands and judge for himself of the situation. In Congress, next winter, he will be the only man who can speak of matters there from personal observation. This will give him tremendous advantage and a position among his colleagues which, as a young man and a new member, he could not otherwise attain so early. His evidence and his opinions will be of value in the Senate and to the country, and for the Senate and for the administration their first expression should be reserved. To return from his journey and to scatter his information and conclusions right and left would be out of keeping with his personal dignity and his official position. Very wisely he keeps his opinions to himself, and he may be depended upon to do so until the proper time comes to speak. The "hoop-pole commonwealth," as the Tribune facetiously calls Indiana, is willing to wait sure that when he does talk he will say something worth hearing. Indiana is proud of Beveridge, and in its rejoicing over his return can still stop to extend a little sympathy to the Tribune's State, which gives its highest honor to a caricature of a states-

CAUSES OF SCARCITY OF CATTLE.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has recently given some reasons for the increased price of meat, among which are the great and widespread pros perity of the country, the reduced number of cattle and the great decrease in the area of the Western ranges for raising cheap cattle. As a whole the people of the United States were never so generally employed at good wages as at the present time. The American workingman is a meat eater. When he has money he will buy it to eat twice or three times a day. Now he has the money, and the result is a greatly increased demand. The decrease in the number of animals that furnish meat has been mos marked during the past ten years. This is traceable in part to the low and unsatis factory prices which prevailed from 1892 to 1897, consequent upon industrial depression. The following is the number of cattle, other

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
890	36,849,024	44,336,072	51,602,780
1891	36,875,648	43,431,136	50,625,106
	37,651,239	44,938,365	52,398,019
	35,954,196	47,273,553	46,094,807
1894	36,608,168	45,048,017	45, 206, 498
1895	34,364,216	42,294,064	44,165,796
	32,085,409	38, 298, 783	42,842,759
	30,508,408	36,818,643	40,600,276
	29,264,197	37,656,960	39,759,993
	27,994,225	39,114,453	38,651,631

of animals that can be used as food, which is of most importance to the people of the older States in the corn belt, is the fact that the cattle ranges of the semi-arid regions of the West have been made to support more cattle and sheep than they should No time has been given for the grasses to renew themselves, and the result is that thousands of acres have been rendered worthless for grazing for a time. For this reason the stock in the State of Nevada has been reduced 50 per cent, within a few years. This means that if the demand for cattle continues to increase the farmers of the corn belt will find it profitable to raise stock again, and they will transform some of their grain fields to pasturage and feed their corn to cattle for the market Secretary Wilson finds that in his own State-Iowa-farmers who used to raise sheep for the wool are now raising them for mutton and find that it pays to feed corn. Turning thousands of acres of overcropped lands in Indiana to pasturage will serve to restore the waning fertility.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED.

It is a part of the quiet campaign gossip that, following the lead of Mayor Harrison in Chicago, the silver question was to be left out of the Democratic city platform in order to secure the united support of the gold Democrats and of a few Republicans who might vote for Mayor Taggart if the obnoxious reiteration of Bryanism did not appear as an issue. The Taggart managers had come to the conclusion that the gold Democratic vote and the few Republicans would help the Taggart ticket more than offending the silver "push" could harm it, since at the eleventh hour all of the silver Democrats would be induced to vote for the municipal ticket. The game would have worked well had not the Sentinel put an in terpretation on the platform which made general expression an indorsement of Bryan spoiled the scheme. The gold Democrats

been placated.

It may not be generally understood over the State, but in this and a few other congressional districts the gold and conservative Democrats expect to be able to elect delegates hostile to 16 to 1. For that reason some of them believe that it is not wise to antagonize Mayor Taggart. Others, constituting the majority of Wednesday night's conference, took another view of the matter after the Sentinel's explanation of the platform. They felt that no time should be lost in giving notice to the party that in no event will they support a candidate favoring the free comage of silver. The recent declaration of Parks Martin, chairman of the Democratic state committee, that many Democrats in Indiana who did not support the 16-to-1 candidate in 1896 will do so in 1900 and the blunder of the Sentinel seemed to those who constituted the conference to make it necessary to define their position at once. They have made it known. The Democrats in Indiana who did not vote for Bryan in 1896 because of the silver issue will not do so in 1900.

The platform of the Ohio Democrats says: We commend the action of Congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity and not for conquest." Congress did not declare anything of the kind. It was the President who referred more than once to the humanitarian aspect of the war. In his special war message of April 11, 1888, asking for authority to intervene in Cuba, he said: "In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop." At no time did Congress declare that the war was "for humanity and not for conquest," except as to Cuba alone it pledged the United States to withdraw when the island should be pacified and stable government established. Congress never made any declaration inconsistent with our acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

After a full inquiry regarding the Republican candidates for councilmen at large, the Journal has no hesitation in saying that they are men of character and respectability. Each of them is a man who has an employment by which he earns a living, and each of them is respected in his neighborhood. Most of them hold positions of responsibility in prominent industries. The names of all of them are on the tax duplicate. As a whole the ticket is vast improvement over the candidates nominated by the Taggart convention.

The return of Senator Beveridge is an event of more than local or even State in Aside from his peculiar relations to the people of Indiana his trip to the East and his long stay in the Philippines, where he made a careful personal study of the situation, has attracted the attention of the entire country. All Americans who admire enterprise and pluck will rejoice in the safe return of our junior senator from his long and sometimes dangerous trip, and will wait with interest to hear what he has to say on the Philippine question, whether he says it now or later.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Situation. Oom Paul-Of course, you want all you

J. Bull-Your ideas of progress are decidedly archaic. I want all there is. The Worst.

Watts-What was the worst storm you N. Peck-I think it blew at the rate of about three hundred words a minute.

The Cheerful Idiot. "The woman I marry must know how to make good coffee," said the shoe clerk boarder. "You are selfish. You don't seem to take

into consideration the daily grind she will have to go through with," said the Cheerful Idiot.

The Soubrette's Error. Miss Tottie Triplightly, who'd nothing to Got her salary raised by the proprietaire, So she bought some more clothes, and I'm

sorry to state. The attendance diminished from that very date!

The Detroit Tribune prints a letter received in that city from Mrs. Denby, now in the Philippines, asking kindly disposed people to send games, picture books, magazines, cards and other articles to afford diversion for soldiers in the hospitals. It seems they have the best of food and care, but they lack what the government cannot of amusement. The writer

They all say that they would like better to have something to help pass the time more than anything else. Even those who could not take part in games would be interested in looking on at others. Now, I want you to beg, borrow, steal, buy, as many of such things as I mention below. and any others you can think of as you possibly can and send to me at once. We want all sorts of games, checkers, chess, dominoes, parchesa, pigs in clover, jack straws, cards of all sorts. We need puzzles, old illustrated papers and magazines, children's papers and magazines such as Youth's Companion, Harper's Young People, short stories, jest books of the better sorts. Pictures, both colored and uncolored, but of a pleasant, cheerful nature. Nothing either in pictures or reading of a sad or morbid tendency.

Mrs. Denby is the wife of Hon. Charles Denby, of Evansville, Ind., for many years minister to China and now a member of the Philippine commission. She says contributions of the kind indicated can be sent to her at Manila, in care of Major O. F. Long, general superintendent army transport service, San Francisco, Cal., and should be marked "Red Cross Goods." The government does not undertake to pay the freight to San Francisco, but will dispatch packages beyond that point. Our soldiers in the Philippines, especially those in hospitals, should be made to feel that they are remembered by the people as well as by the government.

The Indianapolis Light Artillery, otherwise known as the Twenty-seventh Battery, is the only state militia organization that got outside of the country during the war; it is an old command with a reputation for efficiency and high training long antedating the troubles with Spain and extending throughout militia circles all over the United States. For these and other obvious reasons the battery is the organization that should represent Indiana in the New York parade in honor of Dewey. Unless this body goes the State will have no representatives there-a thing which would be extremely discreditable. The battery has paid its own way in the past when it has gone on the prize-taking exhibitions to military tournaments where it has won distinction for itself and its State and city. On this occasion it showld be at no expense. The people of Indianapolis should contribute cheerfully the comparatively small amount necessary-\$3,000. The committee which met to consider the matter yesterday announces that about half this sum is already pledged. There should be no difficulty in securing the remainder. The Indianapolis Artillery all means be sent to greet Dewey

veyor in Maine. No doubt Calhoun, Benton and Webster can be found in the bu walks of life.

There is nothing said in the Bible that would lead one to believe a prayer applauded at a political convention answerable. It is especially contrary to the teachings of the Bible to pray for the undoing of any work conscientiously and gloriously begun by one's country. True religion and rank disloyalty are never bunkmates. The designation of the endeavors of one's countrymen to put down a treacherous and ungrateful rebellion as "brute force" is hardly patriotic, to say the least.

The remarkable quality of the art posters for the state fair is sure to cause people to remember the dates, and if that quality of art stimulates curiosity a large attendance is certain.

The "old settlers'" picnics and reunions have about all been held. The "nonsettlers" never care to have a list of their membership appear in print.

able, and if he will only hold to that opinion long enough, he will prove a true

INDIANA EDITORIAL OPINION.

The Republican party is not a flag lowerng organization. It believes in flag raising and in keeping the flag afloat wherever it has been raised.—Bluffton Chronicle. The "demonetization of silver" is Democratic crime of 1873, and the advance in wages is secretly regarded by the Bryan-

ites as the crime of 1899.-Corydon Repub Nineteen out of twenty of those who howling about trusts don't know any more about them than they did about the tariff when they were yelling, "The tariff is a

tax."-Vernon Journal.

In putting down the Tagal insurrection we are working for humanity as surely as when we started out to rescue Cuba and cut an end to the "intolerable conditions hat had too long existed at our door." -Crawfordsville Journal. Every true American will loyally support the administration in sternly repressing

armed and organized assaults on the American flag. The final disposition of the Philippines rests with Congress, but until Congress acts order must be maintained. -Greensburg Review.

or else be read out of the party. The Republic question and then the Democrats throw themselves against it, being only a party of opposition, anyway.-New Albany Charles A. Bookwalter has been nomi-

nated for mayor by the Republicans of Indianapolis, and it would not surprise o hear of his election. He is a clean and intelligent man and very popular with the masses. He would make a most excellent mayor, in fact, better than that tax-ridden city has had for many years.-Newport Hoosier State.

The duty of the township advisory boards s plain and simple. It is to advise with trustees about township business and provide means for the proper conduct of he township government. It is important that the boards act and make the appropriations and levy, otherwise there will be no noney to run the township next year. -Noblesville Ledger.

It is because Governor Mount has boldly withstood the assaults of the spoilsmen of the State that he is disliked by this particular class and respected by the citizens as a whole. The conduct of the State institutions upon the merit system has prevented scandals, avoided high taxes, guaranteed good service and accommodations, and, as the Governor well says, performed a good turn to the Republican party. No party gains by the spoils system.-Richmond

The appointment of our townsman, G. A. H. Shideler, to the position of warden of the State Prison North was a meritorious one. The members of the State Prison Board have made no mistake in coming to Marion and Grant county, the banner Re-publican county of the State, for a cometent man to succeed Mr. Harley. new appointee is well and favorably known all over the State, and at home his many friends, regardless of party, are extending him their best wishes and hearty congratu-

lations.-Marion Chronicle. A Hot Night.

The dark of night with the breath of noon, A world agasp 'neath the tilted moon, While nature reels in a soft half-swoon And wakeful stars are blinking.

It's oh, for sough of a cooling breeze, For drip of rain through the plumy trees; And oh, might we to the very lees A poppled draught be drinking!

We turn and toss on the tumbled bed. The pillow burns 'neath the aching head, Sleep seems a blessing forever fled;

The spacious night is shrinking. At last, when hours upon hours have gone The dark east pales with a hint of dawn; Down night's blue deep with a drowsy yawn,

A tardy wind comes stealing. And when the stars in the somber sky Put out the lanterns they hold on high, Shy Sleep, who tarried so long, draws nigh And harks to our appealing

-Ethel Bowman Marion, Ind. Financial Possibilities. New York Financier.

The result (plenty of money in the West), gratifying as it may be, promises to have quite an important effect on international nonetary operations this fall. If the West does not need Eastern money, the logical inference is that money rates here will not as high as otherwise might be expected, and if rates remain at a low figure there will be lesser pressure in the market for We are approaching very gold imports. closely at present the season when the outward flow of products will aid in creating a large trade balance in favor of this country, and we have already reached the period when the flow of money westward should induce a sharp decline in foreign ex-

change. But the latter result is out of question, for reasons already given. What will happen when the crops go out is another matter. If money is to remain low because of an evident full supply, there will little inducement to import gold, unless rates abroad should be even lower. No one expects this, and it will not be surprising if familiar operation of accumulating sterling is not witnessed again this winter. This means, of course, that the United States will loan money abroad. We have done that before, and the circumstances are favorable now for a reptition of the operation. But if, after the import season opens business activity creates a demand for funds greater than has been anticipated, imports must follow, of necessity.

Festimonial from a Brother Democrat. Louisville Times (Dem.)

in Chio John McLean, Lew Barnard, Peter Schwab and the rest of the gang profess to stand just as Brown, Whallen, Williams and the rest of that gang in Kentucky profess to stand, for protection of the ballot and purification of polities, though upon each of those gangs rests the burden of responsibility for the evils Whallen in Kentucky have committed more outrages upon the ballot and done more to vitiate politics than all other agencies in the respective fields of their operations comned. One might as well look to Satan and Beelzebub for a genuine article of reform.

The Matter with Bryan. Washington Post.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan is, in a manner, excusble for his lack of information. By persisting in standing just where he stood three years ago he can obtain only a rear and distant view of the prosperity of the coun-

As to Lawton.

In regard to the size of the army needed

in the Philippines, General Lawton might rise and remark, "I told you so." But he

Kansas City Journal.

Washington Post.

won't. Lawton is a soldier, not a boaster. Naturally. Washington Post. As Uncle Sam expands and reaches out

e must expect an occasional disarrange-

ment of his coat tails by Canada and other

mall neighbors. Not Safe to Tie To.

The Democrats should not lay too much stress upon Aguinaido. He is liable to sur-

ENJOINED BY RAILROADS

STATE TAX BOARD SURPRISED A PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S ACTION.

Members Indignant at Ex-Commision er Walker-The News Takes Same Steps as the Railroads.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners

vesterday finished its annual session with a

feast of watermelon and injunctions. The melons were furnished by Commissioner Buskirk and the injunctions by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and affiliated companies, and by the Indianapolis News, The action of the railroad company was a surprise to the members of the board. I. N. Walker, ex-commissioner, this year represented the commissioner, this year represented the commissioner of the western Union Telegraph Company for a general reduction was denied. resented the companies for the first time If Oom Paul really believes war inevit- as tax agent and asked for a total reduction of over \$2,000,000. The reduction made by the board was over \$200,000 and the assessment of the companies is now lower than it has been for years. The members of the board were indignant at Col. Walker for his action, and Governor Mount said: "I cannot understand this. For the many years that Colonel Walker was a member of this board he always contended that the assessed value of railroads should be creased. At the meeting of one year ago Colonel Walker said he had made a careful investigation and found that lands were assessed at a much higher rate than the railroads and he was strongly in favor of raising the assessments of the railroads. He always was opposed to me on that question. for I have thought the railroads were assessed proportionately land, and, if against which Colonel Walker was so bit- sign the bishops to their new work. ter as the Pennsylvania road. It is very extraordinary and I do not understand it." the board were highly indignant and Commissioner Wingate remarked that no man on the board in the past few years has done

The certified assessments were all pre pared and sealed, ready to be sent out to the different county auditors, and this injunction kept the clerks busy until late sent out at once. The injunction of the News was not a surprise. The property had been returned for taxation at \$47,000, but the State Board had raised this to \$400,000 on an appeal by ex-Judge Frank McCray. The members

the board rather expected legal action to follow. All papers were turned over to At-torney General Taylor yesterday afternoon and he will take whatever legal action is necessary to defend the suits. He will determine on his course to-day. The injunc-tions were served just as the board adjourned

GIST OF THE COMPLAINTS.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St Louis Railway, the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railway, and the Pennsylvania Railroad complaints set out the assessments to which they object, and claim that the assessments are made contrary to the usual custom, the returns of the various county auditors giving the appraisements and assessments of other real properties in their counties not being taken into account, and that the assessments of the railroad properties are proportionately greatly in excess of other assessments. The claim is made that the railroad properties are being assessed at their alleged true cash value, which is much in excess of the actual cash value, while other realty throughout the State is assessed at only two-thirds of the actual cash value.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & Louis Company complains of the assess ments on the Louisville division, runnir through the counties of Marion, Johnson Bartholomew, Jackson, Scott, Clark and Floyd, which is assessed at the rate of \$35,148 a mile, making an aggregate of \$4,021,360; of the Indianapolis division, running through the counties of Marion. cock, Henry and Wayne, assessed at \$52,143 a mile and aggregating \$3,745,470; of Richmond division, running through countles of Wayne, Henry, Ma Howard and Cass, and assessed at the rate of \$31,220 a mile, aggregating \$3,279,660; of the Chicago division, running through the counties of Randolph, Blackford, Jay, Grant, Cass, Miami, White, Pulaski, Starke, Laporte, Porter and Lake, assessed at \$48,175 a mile and aggregating \$8,788,750; of the Effner branch, running through Cass, White, Jasper and Newton counties, and assesses at \$15,535 a mile, aggregating \$935,145; of the Madison branch, running through the counties of Bartholomew, Jennings and Jefferson, assessed at \$19,198 a mile, aggregating \$852,285; and of the Cambridge branch, running through the counties of Bartholomew. Shelby, Rush, Wayne and Fayette, and as-

at \$18,288 a mile and aggregating The Indianapolis & Vincennes Raily: plains of the assessments in Mario Hendricks, Morgan, Owen, Green and Knox counties, where the rate is set down as \$15,388 per mile, making a total of \$1,799,221. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company complains of the rate of \$69,162 per mile, aggre gating \$10,551,295, on their tracks and rolling stock in the counties of Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko, Marshall, Starke, Laporte, Porman for the coming generation

THE NEWS CASE. The contention of Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, of the News, is that Hilton U. Brown, as receiver, made a return to the assessor showing property of the concern liable to taxation of the value of 247.657.31, which return was not properly taken into account by the State Tax Board in its alleged equalization, and that the action of the tax board members in in creasing the assessment to \$400,000, being \$352,340 in excess of the return made by the receiver, was due, they believe, to the fac that they took into account the sale pric of the News (\$936,000), which sum did no represent the true value of the property that they also believed and acted upon the belief that the membership in the Asso clated Press was a part of the property, and included it in the assessment, and further, that the board failed to show in what regard the return of the receiver was not correct return and did not specify what items of property were not included in the said return. They also claim that the as-sessment is too high in proportion to other assessments and that the value of the prop erty is almost wholly dependent upoorganization of the working force of the concern, something which cannot be considered as an asset and taxable, and not upon the amount of machinery and other chattels owned by it.

The petitions were placed before Judge John L. McMaster, who, after consideration, issued the temporary injunctions, re-turnable Sept. 7, at which time the arguments in the cases for and against permanent injunctions will be heard. BOARD MAKES FEW CHANGES.

The board made but few changes. The Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago was reduced from \$3,500 a mile on side track to \$3.00 which afflict the politics of their respective a mile and on rolling stock from \$2,500 to States. John McLean in Ohio and John 12,250 This makes the total reduction for \$2.250. This makes the total reduction for the road \$62,402.50. The Monon was reduced from \$16,600

mile on main track to \$16,100. This gives the

reduction on the assessment \$225,700. The

assessment on the main track of the di-

vision from Michigan City to Monon was also reduced \$500 a mile. The Orleans, West Baden & French Lick was reduced from \$1,500 a mile on rolling stock to \$1,000 a mile. The total assessm of this road is thus reduced \$8,850.

The Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company was assessed at \$200,000 a mile a total assessment on the main track The assessment was reduced \$236,000. \$175,000 a mile on main track, making th total assessment on main track \$206,500. The Louisville division of the Pfttsburg, Cincin nati, Chicago & St. Louis was reduced main track from \$28,000 to \$27,000 a mil This reduces the assessed valuation by \$57,

rolling stock from \$2,500 a mile to \$2,000 a mile, making a reduction for this road of The petitions of the Wabash for a reduc-tion on its rolling stock on the Montpelle branch and the petition of the Nickel-plate for a general reduction were denied. elephone companies the board re On telephone companies the board reduced the assessment of the Central Union Company from \$500 to \$400 a mile. Before this year the company was assessed at \$250, and this was doubled at the first session of the board, but the reduction made yesterday still leaves a net increase of \$150 a.

The Whitewater road was reduced on its

mile. This makes the net increase in the ssessed valuation of the property \$448,87 The Danville Mutual Telephone Comp was assessed at \$140 a mile, which thus does away with local assessments. This makes no change in the total valuation. By some mistake the number of miles of the Goshen Telephone Company was first reported as 158.50, and the assessment was fixed at \$60 a mile. The correct mileage is 8.50 miles and the board fixed the assessment at \$500 a mile. This makes the net reduction on the assessment from the erroneous one \$5,250. The Lafayette Telephone Company was reduced from a total assessment of \$30,000 to \$20,000. The assessment of the Jasper County Telephone Company was left at \$175 a mile, but it was made total. The Knox Telephone Company of Knox was reduced from \$50 a mile to \$25 a mile, and the assessment was made total. This makes the assessment \$875. The Lebanon Telephone pany was reduced from \$1,500 a mile to \$1,000 a mile, or a total reduction of \$1,500 The Martinsville Telephone Company was reduced from \$300 a mile to \$250 a mile, making a total reduction of \$1,200. The Schance-Fair Electric Company was reduced from \$100 a mile to \$70 a mile, making the total eduction \$2,115. The assessment of the

THE A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

Election of Ministerial Delegates a Special Order of Business.

Yesterday morning was the opening of the second day's session of the A. M. E. Conference of Indiana. Bishop Arnett announced the special order of the morning session would be the election of three ministerial delegates to represent the Inndiana. annual conference in the General Conference, which will met in May, 1900, at Columbus, O. The ministers assembled at an early hour to engage in the contest of election. It is the rule of the General Conference to give the ministerial delegate from each annual conference receiving the highest number of votes the honor of heading the delegation, and also to make him a anything, higher. There was no road member of the episcopal committee to as-

After devotional exercises led by Rev. W. R. Hutchinson and the reading of the min-The other commissioners and members of utes of the previous sessions the bishop called the election of delegates. Dr. C. S. Smith and Rev. B. S. Bently were selected as judges and Dr. M. M. Moore and Rev. so much to raise the assessment of the J. M. Townsend as tellers. A ballot was railroads as has Colonel Walker. Secretary taken and resulted in the election of Rev. It must be discouraging to sensible and | Martin said that the Pennsylvania Com- | A. L. Murray, who received 42 votes, Rev. conscientious Democrats that they are pany has less reason to complain than any T. E. Wilson & votes and Rev. M. Lewis 31 votes. Rev. A. L. Murray having received the highest number of votes will have the honor of leading the delegation of Indiana and will be given the honor of assistlast night making out the new certificates with these roads omitted. Thirty-three counties were affected, but all others were Michigan, Iowa and Illinois. The lay delegates were elected in May by the district convention called for that purpose, and they will also take part in the work of electing bishops and general officers. They are Z Williams and Willis Kersey.

The remainder of the morning and afternoon sessions was spent in hearing the reports of Dr. C. T. Shaffer, of the Church Extension Society, Dr. T. W. Henderson business manager of the publication de-partment, and Dr. M. M. Moore, financial secretary. Rev. W. C. Helt, superintendent diana Anti-saloon League, was present during the afternoon session and made an appeal to the ministers of the State to take an interest in the work of fighting the liquor traffic, and stated that whisky would make a black man drunk just as quick as a white man. Dr. J. M. Townsend, now of Cincinnati O., was also present. At one time he was member of the Indiana Conference, He represented Wayne county in the Indiana Legislature in 1884, was secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the church

At the conclusion of his remarks the con-ference was turned into an old-fashioned Methodist meeting. The business of the conference this morning will be devoted to hearing reports of the standing committees, and in the afternoon Dr. H. B. Parks, secretary of the missionary department, of New York, will address the missionary society.

and built the first iron church in Africa.

An Educational Meeting.

A large audience, composed of both white and colored people, filled Allen A. M. E Church last evening, the occasion of the educational meeting which Bishop Arnett had announced. The African Methodist Episcopal Church is said to be the arst religious society to organize and established an industrial school. For years the bishops in holding their annual conferences have set apart one evening of the session to discuss Christian education, and to set be-fore the public in general the necessities of advancing the higher education of the

meeting was opened with the usual devotional exercises, after which Chaplain Benj. W. Arnett, jr., was introduced and spoke upon the subject of mental education as being essential to the human race. He discussed the subject from a philosophical standpoint and stated that 95 per cent. of all the children in America do not get above the grammar school, counting white and colored. He was followed by Prof. H. T. Kealing, editor of the A. M. E. Review, who was born and raised in Austin, Tex., and was educated in New Orleans and in Taber College, Iowa. He was president of Paul Quinn College from 1892 to 1896. He delivered a strong and intellectual address on the advancement of the race along educational lines, and that the colored man and straightening his hair than his character was not the coming man of the race. The man who reached down after though become broad and intellectual was the

PROJECTING WATER CAP.

Responsible for a \$5,000 Damage Suit Against the City.

Mrs. Mary Jane Foster, living at No. 512 East St. Clair street, filed a complaint yesterday against the city of Indianapolis, asking for damages in the sum of \$5,000 for injuries received April 11, 1898. She claims she was returning home from a shopping trip and was walking with her sister, Helen Healey; that on Park avenue, near St. Clair street, there was on the inside of the walk a water plug or pipe which projected an inch or more above the level of the walk, and that over the pipe was an overhanging cap, under which she caught her foot and was thrown violently to the pavement, breaking her left arm and otherwise bruising her, besides giving her a great nervous shock. She was obliged to employ a physician for more than six weeks. She says she wore a tight fitting silk glove at the time and that her wrist, because of the fracture swelled so rapidly that the skin was broken by the pressure of the glove. Five thousand dollars is her appraisement of the injuries sustained by the city's negligence.

KAPPA ALPHA THETAS.

A Reception to Visitors and Their Friends at Hotel English.

The sessions of the Kappa Alpha Theta convention were continued yesterday. The motto of the society was the subject of a paper by Miss Ridpath, of Greencastle, and the "Traveling President" the subject discussed by Miss Dickson, of Kansas. Miss Cecilia Law, of Ithaca, talked of the "Journal," and Miss M. Edith Bell the "Catalogue." There was also a talk on the publication of the songs, which now number about 150. There was a discussion of the finances of the active and alumnae chapters and the report of a committee on fra-ternity education. Last evening there was a reception to the delegates, the visitors and their friends at the English Hotel. This afternoon there will be the reports of com-mittees and the election and installation of

Story of a \$100 Diamond.

Detective Splann last night arrested Georgle Wilson, on complaint of Jessie Carter. of No. 328 West Georgia street. The latter alleges that the Stewart woman stole a diamond pin valued at \$100. When arrested. she was about to leave the city. The Stewart woman claims that her accuser put the pin in her valise without her knowledge, in order to have strong circumstantial evi-

lence against her. To Organize Spiritualists.

Mrs. Loe F. Prior, of Hartford, Conn. is in the city to organize an auxiliary of the National Spiritual Association. The first